

*A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON
THE NORTH KOREAN MILITARY*

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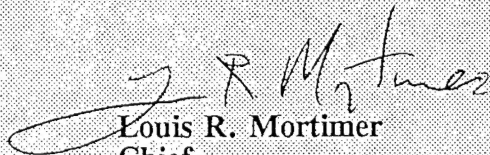
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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This bibliography, produced in monthly installments from an online database, provides selective annotations of serials and monographs on the army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). Entries are arranged alphabetically by author in three sections: modernization of the North Korean army, strategies and tactics used by the North Korean army during the Korean War (1950-53), and strategies and tactics used by the North Korean army since the war.				
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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material and covers the following topics:

- modernization of the North Korean Army,
- North Korean Army strategy and tactics in the Korean War, and
- North Korean Army strategy and tactics since the Korean War.

The bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

CPLA	Chinese People's Liberation Army
CFC	Combined Forces Command (US and ROK)
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)
NKA	North Korean Army
NKAF	North Korean Air Force
NKN	North Korean Navy
KPA	Korean People's Army (Comprises NKA, NKAF, and NKN)
KWP	Korean Workers' Party
ROK	Republic of Korea (South Korea)
ROKA	Republic of Korea Army
ROKAF	Republic of Korea Air Force
ROKN	Republic of Korea Navy

1. MODERNIZATION OF THE NORTH KOREAN MILITARY

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Baum, Julian. "Better Soviet-North Korean ties Put Peking on the Spot." Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 10 November 1986, p. 18.

Sino-North Korean relations are said to be strained because of Soviet military aid to North Korea. According to East European diplomats stationed in Beijing, both China and the Soviet Union want to reduce tension on the Korean Peninsula, but they are also interested in promoting their own influence in the region. In light of North Korean President Kim Il-song's October 1986 visit to Moscow, the Soviet Union is viewed as having the edge in Sino-Soviet competition for Pyongyang's favor. The article reports that Moscow has supplied 50 MiG-23/FLOGGER fighter aircraft to North Korea and has apparently been granted permission to use the North Korean port of Nampo.

Chu, Sung-po. "Peking's Relations with South and North Korea in the 1980s." Issues and Studies (Taipei), Vol. 22, No. 11, November 1986, pp. 67-79. D839.I732

Chu, a researcher at Taiwan's Institute of International Relations, believes that China will not provide military aid to North Korea in the near future even though it is concerned about how improved Soviet-North Korean military cooperation could eventually pose a security threat to areas in northeastern China. China will probably continue current policies which include supporting North Korean positions on peaceful reunification and calling for the removal of US troops from South Korea. Chu views the fact that China and North Korea are expanding trade and undertaking joint economic ventures as a sign Chinese leaders are not so alarmed by the Soviet-North Korean military relationship that they are considering major changes in their own relationship with Pyongyang.

"DPRK's Strengthened Military, Soviet Support Analyzed." Naewoe Tongsin (Seoul), 20 November 1986, pp. 1-8. In JPRS-KAR-87-11, 5 March 1987, pp. 67-70.

The Soviet Union is viewed as an active supporter of an intensive military buildup in North Korea. It is argued

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that Moscow has doubled Pyongyang's capability to launch a surprise attack by supplying large quantities of fighter aircraft, transport aircraft, military helicopters, surface-to-surface missiles and surface-to-air missiles. The article includes two figures: figure 1 compares North and South Korean military power, and figure 2 lists recent military exchanges between North Korea and the Soviet Union. Information is also provided on Soviet military forces stationed in Asia and the Pacific.

"Korea (DPRK) Commandos, Fuel Shortages." Defense and Foreign Affairs Daily (Washington DC), Vol. 15, No. 234, 5 December 1986, p. 1. UAL0.D428

This article reports that North Korea is continuing to strengthen its armed forces in areas just north of the DMZ. There are said to be 500,000 NKA personnel positioned within 60 miles of the DMZ. Major units include two armored divisions, five motorized and mechanized infantry divisions, special forces, and specialized units for river crossing, chemical warfare, and mine clearing. Although the NKAF has received new MiG-23/FLOGGER fighter aircraft in recent months, a shortage of aviation fuel has limited flight training on this and other combat aircraft to about 4-5 hours a month.

"Military Structure of the DPRK." North Korea Quarterly (Hamburg), No. 44/45, Spring/Summer 1986, pp. 41-44. DS930.N67

This article is divided into four sections that discuss various aspects of what is known about the KPA. Section 1 notes that only the NKA has a General Staff Department and suggests that this is an indication of the importance the North Koreans place on the use of ground forces in warfare. Section 2 discusses the organizations under the General Staff Department, General Political Bureau, and General Rear Services Bureau. Section 3 describes briefly North Korea's paramilitary organizations comprising the Worker Peasant Red Guard, the Red Youth Guard, and the People's Constabulary. Section 4, which is based on an

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article by G. Jacobs published in the February 1986
edition of the Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur),
outlines the structure of the KPA and lists the types of
weapons which are produced by North Korea.

2. NORTH KOREAN ARMY STRATEGY AND TACTICS IN THE KOREAN WAR

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McCormack, Gavan. Cold War Hot War. Sydney: Southwood Press, 1983. Illustrations. Maps. 191 pp. DS918.M37

This book suggests that Soviet leader Joseph Stalin probably had little to do with the invasion of South Korea in June 1950. The author believes that both China and the Soviet Union were too busy with other political issues--the Soviets with consolidating control over areas such as Sakhalin and the Kuriles, and the Chinese with Taiwan and Tibet--to actively support a plan for the forceful reunification of the two Koreas. The author also suggests that the South Korean Government of Syngman Rhee may have provoked the North Korean invasion by launching military attacks of its own between 23 and 25 June. In general, McCormack questions Western accounts about the start of the war and criticizes Australia for supporting US foreign policy during the Korean War.

McGovern, James. To the Yalu. New York: William Morrow & Co., 1972. 225 pp. DS918.M264

The focus of this book concerns why US intelligence ignored signs that the Chinese planned to enter the Korean War in force before the first battles were fought in early November 1950. McGovern concludes that President Truman, General MacArthur, experts on Asian affairs in Washington, and those in charge of military intelligence were so influenced by the desire to "roll back" communism that they did not take the Chinese seriously until it was too late. The book provides some useful information on CPLA tactics used during the war.

3. NORTH KOREAN ARMY STRATEGY AND TACTICS SINCE THE KOREAN WAR

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"Peace Dam Only Choice Against North Korea's Possible Water Offensive." Korea Herald (New York edition), 3 March 1987, p. 5.

South Korea reportedly is working on a dam to protect Seoul from floods in the event North Korea attempts to use the Kumgang Dam for military purposes. North Korea is said to be proceeding with the construction of the dam despite numerous protests from South Korean Government officials, including Minister of Construction Lee Kyu-hyo and Minister of Defense Lee Ki-baek. The South Korean "peace dam" is being built just south of the DMZ on the Han River and the first phase is scheduled to be completed in May 1988. This article is part of a continuing series on the subject of the North-South Korean dispute on the dam issue.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "Confused Silence on Kim's Sudden Sortie." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 134, No. 46, 13 November 1986, pp. 38-39. HC411.F18

Moscow and Pyongyang are not known to have concluded any new military agreements during North Korean President Kim Il-song's October 1986 visit to the Soviet Union. The article notes that the Soviet Union downplayed the visit by providing no new promises of aid or public pronouncements on foreign policy issues of mutual interest. It is speculated that Kim may have undertaken the trip to promote bilateral economic cooperation. M. I. Busygin, the Soviet Minister of Forestry, and V.G. Kluyuev, the Soviet Minister of Light Industry, were among Soviet officials who saw Kim off at Moscow Airport on 27 October.

Sin, Sung-kwon. "Overview of Soviet Relations with North and South Korea." Hankuk Ilbo (Seoul), 25 October 1986, p. 5. In JPRS-KAR-86-07, 12 February 1987, pp. 1-5.

The Soviet Union will limit its military relationship with North Korea in the near future because it does not want to jeopardize its efforts to improve relations with China and Japan. The author also believes that Moscow is interested

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in developing relations with South Korea for the purpose of gaining ROK participation in the development of Siberia. The author is a political science professor at Hanyang University in Seoul.

Thompson, W. Scott. "Korea and the World Balance of Forces." Korea and World Affairs (Seoul), Vol. 10, No. 3, Fall 1986, pp. 484-95. DS916.6.K67

This article focuses on political trends that have enhanced South Korean security over the past 7 years. The author notes that Soviet military expansion and the North Korean-Soviet military alliance are just one component of the security environment of Northeast Asia. Because the political and economic status of South Korea has increased in recent years while the international prestige of both North Korea and the Soviet Union have diminished, the author views Seoul as having more control of its destiny now than it did in 1980. Thompson predicts that defense cooperation between South Korea, Japan, and the United States will continue to provide an effective deterrent to Soviet and North Korean aggression in the region for the foreseeable future.